The People's Korea

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New Long-Term Economic Goals Set

—3rd 7-Yr. Plan & '87 Budget Approved at 2nd Session of 8th SPA—

The Second Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the DPRK was held from Apr. 21 to 23 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang, and the targets for the third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy and the state budget for 1987 were debated.

President Kim Il Sung was present at the session.

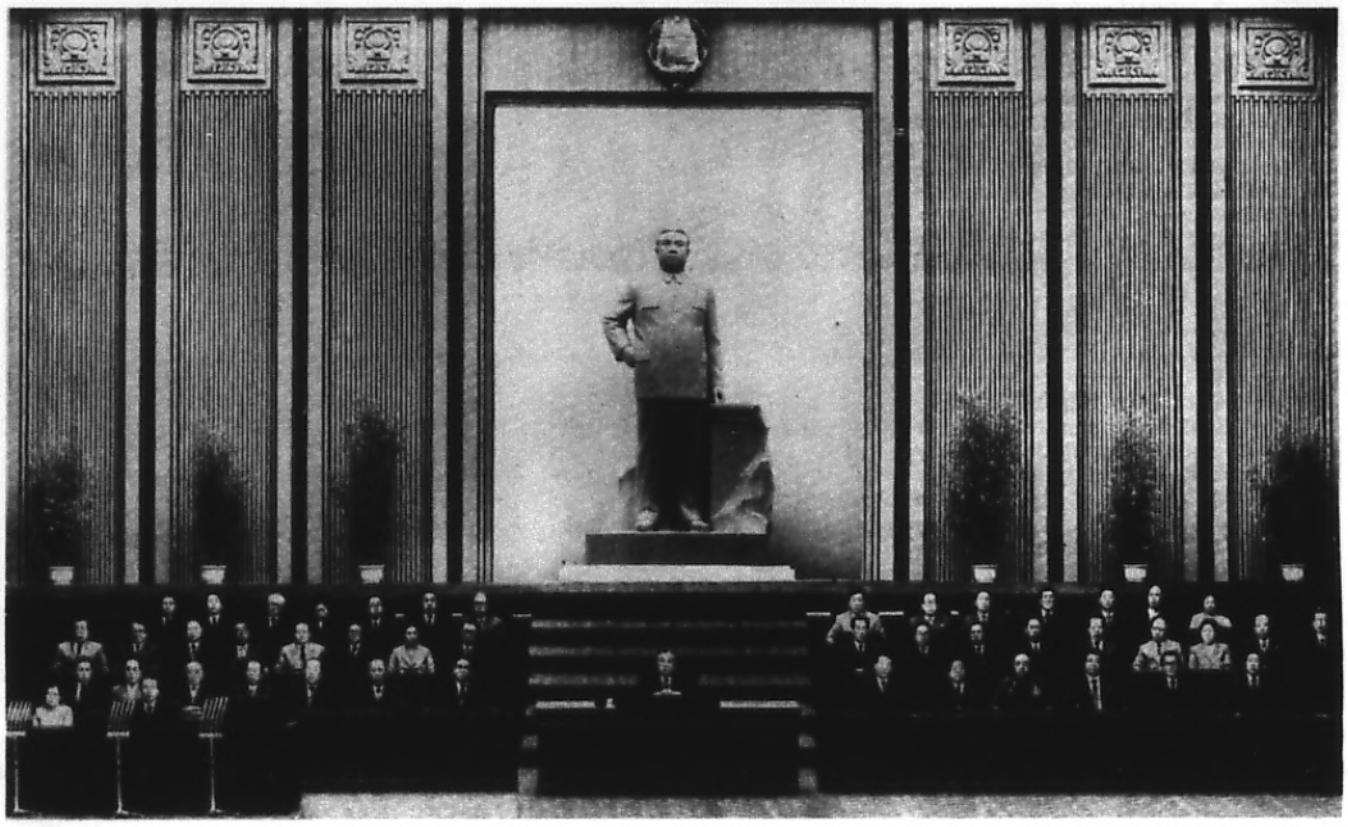
The DPRK President at the third-day sitting of the session promulgated the ordinance of the SPA "On the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," which had been adopted the session. **(See the ordinance on page 4)**

The Supreme People's Assembly, the highest organ of state power in the DPRK, in its ordinance fully endorsed the third Seven-Year Plan, considering that it has been drawn up to suit the strategic line of socialist economic construction laid down by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1980.

At the first-day sitting of the session on Apr. 21, the following were adopted as items on the agenda of the session.

1. On the third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the DPRK.

2. On the results of the fulfilment of the state budget of the DPRK for 1986 and on the state budget for 1987.



The third Seven-Year Plan and the state budget for 1987 were fully approved at the Second Session of the Eighth SPA of the DPRK held in Pyongyang from Apr. 21 to 23. The photo shows the platform of the session. (Rodong Sinmun, Apr. 22, 1987)

Targets of 3rd 7-Year Plan

At the first-day sitting, Deputy Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council, made a report on the first item on the agenda. **(See his report on page 3)**

"The basic task of the third Seven-Year Plan is to continue to energetically press ahead with the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and lay solid material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism," the premier said in his report.

The prime target during the plan period, the premier said, is to increase the industrial output 1.9 times at an

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Major Targets of 3rd 7-Yr. Plan (1987-1993)

Gross industrial output	**1.9 times (at an annual 10% growth)**
Means of production	**1.9 times**
Consumer goods	**1.8 times**
Gross agricultural output	**1.4 times**
Gross social output	**1.8 times**
National income	**1.7 times**
	(On an annual basis)
Electric power (in billions of kWh)	100
Coal	120*
Steel	10*
Non-ferrous metal	1.7*
Cement	22*
Machinery output	2.5 times
Railway freight transportation	1.6 times
Auto transportation	2.6 times
Grain	15*
Rice	7*
Aquatic products	11*
Chemical fertilizer	7.2*
Fabrics (in millions of meters)	1,500
Value of foreign trade	3.2 times
Technicians and specialists	2 million

43 doctors per 10,000 heads of population

Dwelling houses for 150,000-200,000 households per year

300,000 hectares of tideland reclamation

(* in millions of tons)

Seoul Has No Interest in Talks: Pyongyang

PYONGYANG April 24 (KCNA) – A spokesman for the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement today denouncing the south Korean side's wrong attitude of totally rejecting the north-south dialogue.

Recalling that we sent letters twice to the south side asking it to show an affirmative response to the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks with a view to speedily eliminating the acute political and military confrontation between the north and the south, the statement says:

But the south Korean side declined our proposal for high-level political and military talks in the first reply letter they sent on the 14th of February, 15 days after it received our letter, and even provoked us with the clamouring about "unconditional resumption of

(Continued on page 8)

Repeated SR-71s' Violation of DPRK Airspace

The KCNA reported that the SR-71 reconnaissance plane intruded into the airspace of the DPRK twice on Apr. 16 and 17.

The KCNA dispatch from Pyongyang said the spy plane intruded deep into the airspace above the territorial waters east of Kosong at around 13:10 hours on Apr. 17 and into the airspace above the territorial waters east of Kosong and coastal waters off the Kangryong peninsula, the West Sea of Korea, on Apr. 16.

"Such instances of aerial espionage number nine in April alone," it added.

Notice to Readers

The People's Korea won't be published next week because of the holiday of the employees of our company. The No. 1,337 issue will be published on May 16. – Editor

KPA Gen. O Raps Team Spirit 87

Gen. O Guk Ryol Apr. 24 charged the United States and south Korea with staging the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise, ignoring new peace proposals made by the DPRK.

"The Team Spirit 87 joint manoeuvres are a combined preliminary war for a forestalling strike at the northern half of the Republic and a nuclear test war for rounding off nuclear war preparations," the general said.

Addressing a central meeting celebrating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, the chief of the general staff of the KPA stressed, "It is a premeditated provocative move to block our people's cause of peaceful reunification and a monstrous criminal act threatening peace in Asia and the world."

President Kim Il Sung Congratulated on His 75th Birthday

Messages of Greetings From World's Party & State Leaders

Messages of congratulatory greetings came to President Kim Il Sung from foreign party and state leaders on his 75th birthday.

Following is a partial list:

*Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic;

*Mr. Janos Kadar, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party;

*Mr. Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic;

*Mr. Sinan Hasani, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

*Mr. Milanko Renovica, President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia;

*Mr. J. Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic;

*Mr. Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party;

*Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, Acting President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic;

*Mr. Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania;

*Mr. Nguyen Van Linh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam;

*Mr. Truong Chinh, Chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

*Mr. Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Founder and Chairman of the Zairese Popular Revolutionary Movement and President of the Republic of Zaire;

*Mr. Gnassingbe Eyadema, President-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and President of the Republic of Togo;

*Mr. Amin Gemayel, President of the Republic of Lebanon;

*Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal;

*Mr. Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand;

*Mr. Ibrahim B. Babangida, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces;

*Mr. Mohamed Abdelaziz, President of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and Secretary General of the Polisario Front;

*Mr. Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

*Mr. Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda;

*Mr. Seyni Kountche, President of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Niger;

*Mr. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Chairman of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and President of the Republic of Burundi;

*Mr. Ahmed Ali El Mirgani, President of the Council of the Head of State of the Republic of the Sudan;

*Mr. Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

*Mr. Suharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia;

*Mr. João Bernardo Vieira, Secretary General of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and President of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;

*Mr. Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic;

*Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka;

*Mr. Mathieu Kerekou, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution, President of the Republic, Head of State and Chairman of the National Executive Council of Benin;

*Mr. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;

*Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania;

*Mr. Robert G. Mugabe, First Secretary and President of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

*Mr. Moussa Traore, General Secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali;

*Mr. Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, King of Nepal;

*Mr. Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Democratic Republic of Somalia;

*Mr. Pierre Aubert, President of the Swiss Confederation;

*Mr. Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia;

*Mr. Najibullah, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan;

*Mr. Haji Mohammad Tsamkani, Acting President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan;

*Mr. H. Kamuzu Banda, President of the Republic of Malawi;

*Mr. El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon;

*Mr. Hassan Bin Talal, Acting King of the Kingdom of Hashemite Jordan;

*Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua;

*Mr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia;

*Mr. Thomas Sankara, President of the Burkina Faso National Revolutionary Council, President and Head of Government of Burkina Faso;

*Mr. Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and President-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development;

(Continued on page 3)

DPRK Leader's Birthday Celebrated Here

President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 20 received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). (Rodong Sinmun on Apr. 21)

Meanwhile, he received a relay group of the League of Korean Youth in Japan. (Apr. 21)

He saw a performance given at the Mansudae Art Theatre on Apr. 21 by the art troupe of Koreans in Japan.

President Kim Il Sung's 75th birthday was celebrated in Japan, where 700,000 Koreans live.

Korean residents, young and old, men and women all alike, gathered at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on Apr. 14 to celebrate his birthday.

Meanwhile, on the evening of that day, a reception was given at the Korean Hall in Tokyo, by Chongryun.

More than 700 guests, including ambassadors and other diplomats from 43 countries including the USSR, China, Poland and Cuba, were invited to the reception. Among them were also important Japanese Diet members and scholars.

On Apr. 15, the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun sent a congratulatory message to him on his birthday.

Special Envoys of For. Leaders & Dels. Received

President Kim Il Sung received special envoys of foreign leaders and delegations who came to the DPRK to congratulate him on his 75th birthday.

They presented to him personal letters and gifts from the leaderships of their countries.

They included:

•Mr. K.C. Pant, minister of National Defence of the Republic of India, who is a special envoy of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and his party;

•Mr. Boualem Benhamouda, member of the Political Bureau of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and president of the National Institute for the Study of General Strategy, who is a special envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and his party;

•Mr. Mamdouh Sallim, assistant to the president, who is a special envoy of President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and his party;

•Mr. M. Mirsalim, chief advisor to President Seyed Ali Khamenei of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is his special envoy and his party;

•Mr. Joseph Kavaruganda, member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and president of the Supreme Court, who is a special envoy of President Habyarimana Juvenal of the Republic of Rwanda and President-Founder of the movement, and his party;

•Mr. Malik Nasim Ahmed Aheer, minister of education, health, special education and special welfare, who is a special envoy of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and his party;

•The delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua headed by Mr. Tomas Borges Martinez, member of the National Leadership of the Front and interior minister;

•Mr. Jose Oscar Monteiro, member of the Political Bureau of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and minister of the presidency, who is a special envoy of President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

•Mr. Humberto Arenas Velasquez, chairman of Scientific and Technical Commission of the House of Deputies of the Republic of Peru, who is a special envoy of President Alan Garcia Perez of the Republic of Peru and Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru; and

•The party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Mr. Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

On 3rd 7-Yr. Plan (1987-1993) for Development of DPRK Nat'l Economy

Report of Premier Li Gun Mo

Deputy Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council, made a report on the first item on the agenda "On the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) for the Development of National Economy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" at the first-day sitting of the Second Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Here is a summary of his report:

Results of 2nd 7-Yr. Plan & Economic Tasks for Adjustment

The second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) the main tasks of which were to further solidify the socialist economic foundations through the acceleration of the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and raise the people's living standards to a higher stage was successfully fulfilled on schedule thanks to the creative and devoted efforts of our people.

As a result of the successful fulfilment of the vast tasks laid down in the second Seven-Year Plan for all industrial branches, the gross industrial output value increased 2.2 times in the period from 1978 to 1984, of which the means of production 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times. This put the annual average growth rate of industrial production in our country at 12.2 percent.

In that period the total generating capacity of our country doubled and the nation's power base was consolidated, the 70 million-ton target of coal was successfully attained. A powerful non-ferrous metal production base was built and a definite prospect was opened for the production of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metal.

The period of the second Seven-Year Plan witnessed the construction of new iron and steel-producing bases and the construction of modern large-scale bases for rolling and second-stage metal processing.

The 5 million-ton target of chemical fertilizers was hit and the cement production capacity boosted to 12 million tons.

The machine industrial production increased 2.3 times.

In this period the annual production of textiles reached more than 800 million metres, the production of foodstuffs and articles of luxury rose 2.2 times and that of daily necessaries 2.5 times and 3.6 million tons of marine products came to be turned out annually.

During the second Seven-Year Plan the industrialization and modernization of agriculture was accelerated, the nation's agriculture was put on a new scientific and technological basis and all branches of agriculture made a fast progress. And this resulted in the production of 10 million tons of grain, a great victory, in 1984.

The number of the tractor and trucks operating in the agricultural domain augmented respectively 1.5 and 1.3 times and per hectare application of chemical fertilizers on the paddy and non-paddy fields reached more than 2 tons.

More than 200 reservoirs and 3,000 pumping stations and many setups for drawing underground water were built in this period to further expand the successes of irrigation.

During the second Seven-Year Plan, more than 1,500 kilometre lines were switched over to electric traction and the proportion of haulage by electric locomotive rose from 67 to 88.3 percent. Railway electrification in our country is now near completion.

In this period, the state capital construction investment in economic and cultural construction on an annual average was 50 percent above that in the period of the Six-Year Plan.

As a result, more than 17,785 new modern factories and workshops were put into operation in the industrial domain.

In the period of the second Seven-Year Plan our scientists and technicians achieved a good many valuable successes in scientific researches greatly helpful to the solution of urgent scientific and technological problems arising in strengthening the independence and Juche character of our industry, carrying out the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production and improving the technological processes and methods of production.

The number of the universities increased from 155 to 216 and colleges to 576, and the number of the technicians and specialists in our country increased to 1.25 million.

With the rapid growth of production in the period of the second Seven-Year Plan, the national income increased 80 percent.

New Targets

The basic task of the third Seven-Year Plan is to continue to energetically press ahead with the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and lay solid material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism.

The goal we must attain in the sphere of economic construction for the complete victory of socialism is to build a Juche-oriented national economy which is highly modernized in all its branches and perfect in its departmental structure.

During the third Seven-Year Plan period the industrial output will increase 1.9 times at an average annual rate of 10 percent, of which the production of the means of production 1.9 times and that of consumer goods 1.8 times.

And the agricultural output will soar 1.4 times in the period.

As a result, the nation's total social output value will rise 1.8 times and national income 1.7 times.

The real income of factory and office employees will be lifted 1.6 times and that of the peasants 1.7 times.

When the third Seven-Year Plan is carried out, the economic might of the Republic will grow beyond comparison and our country will rank well among the world's advanced countries in terms of economic development.

In this period the key industries will be further replenished and be equipped with modern technology and their production capacity be decisively increased to bring the total amount of generating to 100,000 million kWh and capture the 120 million-ton goal of coal.

Our party and the government of the Republic decided to adjust the target of steel production to 10 million tons among the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in view of the changed circumstances and the needs of the national economy.

To hit the steel target, we must bring the steel output of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex up to more than 5 million tons and further increase the steel production capacity by reconstructing and expanding other iron works and steel works.

We must direct great efforts to the production of non-ferrous metals which are very promising to make up for the partial adjustment of steel production and boost their annual output to more than 1.7 million tons.

An important task facing the machine-building industry is to further expand machine industrial bases and replace the machines and equipment with precision, large-sized and high-speed ones at an accelerated pace and thus ensure the production of various machines and equipment needed for an allround technical renovation of the national economy, construction of modern factories and grand nature-remaking projects. To fully meet the needs for machinery we will increase machine industrial production 2.5 times.

We will direct great efforts to the development of electronic industry, midget computer industry in particular, and automation industry and thus decisively increase the production of various electronic and automation elements including integrated circuit, control devices, computers and electronic daily necessaries, and extensively develop robot industry.

Building materials industry will be rapidly developed to produce 22 million tons of cement, far greater than the long-term target set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the year 1993.

In this period we will round off railway electrification, develop centralized and container transport, place railway operation on a new scientific basis and thus increase the railway freight traffic 1.6 times.

In this period we will sharply increase trade shipping by our ships by increasing capacity of trade ports and will lift the volume of auto transportation 2.6 times.

The third Seven-Year Plan envisages more fully solving the question of food, clothing and housing for the people and radically improving the people's living on the basis of rapid development of agriculture, fisheries and light industry.

During the third Seven-Year Plan period we will hit the 15 million ton goal of grain and bring rice output to more than 7 million tons so as to feed the people entirely with rice and store enough food reserves.

During the new long-term plan period far more efficient tractors than the existing ones will be sent to the countries so that their number per 100 hectares of arable land may reach 10-12, and various modern farm machines be supplied massively. In this way we will see to it that all farming be done completely by machines.

In order to finish the chemicalization of agriculture, we will bring the per hectare amount of chemical fertilizer application to more than 2.5 tons and will augment the supply of agricultural chemicals, herbicides and various other chemical means and thus do all farm work that cannot be done by machines with the help of chemistry.

We will reclaim 150,000 hectares of tideland during the first three or four years of the new long-term plan and complete the reclamation of the 300,000 hectares of tideland by 1993.

In order to more satisfactorily solve the question of food for the people, we will increase the production of vegetables and various industrial corps and further develop stockbreeding and pomiculture.

The annual output of aquatic products will be raised to 11 million tons in this period.

During the new long-term plan the annual output of fabrics will reach 1,500 million metres, and the output of chemical fertilizers 7.2 million tons, greater than the long-term objective.

In this period we will actively carry on the construction of modern dwelling houses for 150,000-200,000 households in towns and villages every year to completely solve the housing problem for the people in our country.

During the period of the plan we will build Pyongyang into a more grandiose and modern city by building Kwangbok Street, Rakrang Street and other modern residential quarters and more monumental edifices and building up well the Taedong and Potong rivers and Rungra and Yanggak islets to be cultural recreation grounds for the working people in the city.

An important task in developing science and technology at present is to smoothly solve scientific and technological problems for pressing ahead with the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

In the plan period we will press ahead with scientific researches to use atomic energy as power in particular and realize the comprehensive mechanization and automation, robotization and computerization of production in all fields of the national economy.

To develop the science and technology of the country fast, we will have brisk scientific and technical exchange with socialist and other countries.

The government of the Republic envisages a large state capital construction investments 1.6 times that in the period of the second Seven-Year Plan for the expansion of production, cultural construction and grand nature-remaking project during the period of the new plan.

In this period more than 80 percent of the capital construction investments of the state will be directed to the construction in the industrial domain including key industries, the agricultural domain, transport and other productive construction.

During the new plan we will further widen the scope of foreign trade by thoroughly implementing the Juche-oriented foreign policy of our party and expand relations of economic cooperation with various countries of the world and thereby develop foreign trade and external economic affairs onto a new higher stage.

The value of the country's foreign trade will increase 3.2 times in this period.

Local trade, border area trade will be actively conducted under the guidance and control of the state, while largely expanding the state foreign trade.

Economic collaboration and joint venture with foreign countries will be developed broadly in this period.

We will continue to attach importance to the socialist market in foreign trade and external economic affairs and in this plan period will further develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, actively develop external economic relations with non-aligned and other developing countries and widely develop trade interchange, joint venture and other economic relations with various capitalist countries of the world which respect the sovereignty of our country and are friendly towards it, on the principle of equality and reciprocity.

We will continue to step up socialist cultural construction to further develop all work in education, culture and public health, etc., in the period of the new plan.

The number of technicians and specialists of the country will increase to over 2 million, many literary and art works high in ideological and artistic plane be created and the number of doctors per 10,000 heads of the population reach 43.

(Continued from page 2)

*Mr. Joseph Saido Momoh, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone;

*Mr. Mauno Koivisto, President of the Republic of Finland;

*Mr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta;

*Mr. Giani Zail Singh, President of the Republic of India;

*Mr. Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea;

*Mr. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Yemen Arab Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and General Secretary of the General People's Congress; and

*Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces.

DPRK Ordinance on 3rd 7-Yr. National Economic Plan (1987–1993)

President Kim Il Sung promulgated on Apr. 23 "On the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987 - 1993) for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", the ordinance of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted at the Second Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK endorsed the third Seven-Year Plan (1987 - 1993) for the development of the national economy, considering that it has been correctly drawn up to suit the strategic line of socialist economic construction laid down by the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, after deliberating it.

The ordinance reads in part:

1. Basic Task of 3rd 7-Yr. Plan

The basic task of the third Seven-Year Plan is to continue the accelerated construction of a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific national economy and build up strong material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism.

In fulfilling the third Seven-Year Plan it is important to accelerate the technical reconstruction of the national economy and increase its production capacity decisively through the rapid development of science and technology. By doing this, we shall carry out the 10 long-term objectives of the socialist economic construction and solve the problems of food, clothing and housing more satisfactorily so as to raise the people's standard of living higher.

Under the new plan total industrial output will increase 1.9 times, of which the production of producer goods 1.9 times and that of consumer goods 1.8 times. In the same period agricultural output will increase at least 1.4 times. As a result, the total social output value will be 1.8 times and the national income 1.7 times.

2. On Rapid Development of Key Industries & Transport

In the period of the third Seven-Year Plan the key industries must be further expanded, equipped with up-to-date technology, and their production capacity increased definitely.

In the same period we shall place emphasis on building hydroelectric power stations while constructing thermal power plants and other power stations which will use different resources, and thus generate 100,000 million kWh of electricity.

With a view to solving the power problem of the country, atomic power stations shall be built in the new long-term plan period.

We will produce 120 million tons of coal and 10 million tons of steel by 1993.

During the long-term plan period we shall develop the steel industry mainly on the principle of satisfying domestic demands and go on with the steel production along the lines of increasing its assortment and quality as required by our industry and technical development.

We must continue to direct great efforts to the production of nonferrous metals which are abundant in our country so as to raise their annual output at least to 1.7 million tons in the final year of the third Seven-Year Plan.

During the new long-term plan, we must modernize geological prospecting and make it scientific further, so as to make a survey of the mineral resources in all parts of the country, tap new deposits of coal, iron ore, nonferrous and other kinds of metal ores and various other useful minerals.

Priority shall be given to the production of machine tools, and a large number of heavy-duty machines, motor vehicles and tractors, mining, building and farming machinery, and ships shall be produced. During the period between 1987 and 1993 the machine products shall be increased 2.5 times.

During the new long-term plan, a digital-computer-control lathe production centre, a motor engine and diesel engine production centre, a hydraulic mechanism production centre, an electric machinery production centre, and a modern machine processing and assembling centre shall be newly constructed.

Great efforts shall be directed to the development of the electronics industry, particularly the ultraminiature electronics industry and automation industry and sharply increase the production of integrated circuits, and other electronic and automation elements and control devices and electronic daily necessaries.

The robot industry shall be developed on a large scale on the basis of the rapid development of electronics and automation industries.

Cement output shall be increased to 22 million tons by 1993 and during the new long-term plan 1,500,000 hectares of woodland shall be planted to larch trees so as to increase the nation's forest resources further.

During the new long-term plan we must accelerate the modernization and scientization of railway transport and further expand the railway transport capacity and increase the volume of railway transport 1.6 times.

3. On Solving Problems of Food, Clothing & Housing for People More Satisfactorily

During the period of the new long-term plan great efforts must continuously be made for the development of agriculture and for a fresh advance in agricultural production. By doing so, the goal of producing 15 million tons of grain will be attained and, out of this figure the amount of rice production will reach at least seven million tons.

During the new long-term plan, every effort must be made to accomplish the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and the successes in irrigation and electrification, which have already been carried out, must be expanded and taken a step further. Ten to 12 tractors will be allotted to every 100 hectares of cultivated land.

The amount of chemical fertilizers will reach at least 2.5 tons per hectare.

All the people must shake themselves up to reclaim 150,000 hectares of tideland in the first three to four years of the new long-term plan and 300,000 hectares by 1993 by continuing to work hard to reclaim tideland, thus creditably achieving the magnificent goal of tideland reclamation.

By the end of the third Seven-Year Plan over 1.7 million tons of meat, 7,000 million eggs, two million tons of fruit and 11 million tons of seafood will be produced annually.

During the new long-term plan period great efforts should be made for the development of the textile industry, so as to modernize the existing textile equipment and install more up-to-date and new spinning and weaving machines, thus producing 1,500 million metres of cloth in 1993.

During this period the production of local industry should be increased at least 2.5 times.

Great efforts should be made for the chemical industry so as to produce more than 7.2 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 225,000 tons of chemical fibre, and 500,000 tons of synthetic resin and plasticizer in the last year of the new long-term plan. During this period the production of sodium carbonate should be increased 4.5 times, caustic soda 2.1 times and sulfuric acid 3 times.

Efforts should be concentrated on the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, a large Juche-motivated and aggregate chemical industrial centre, to create a production capacity of 100,000 tons of vinalon by the year of 1988. At the same time a production capacity of more than 800,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and 20,000 tons of synthetic resin must be created.

During the new long-term plan period the housing problem of our people should be solved completely by building modern houses for 150,000 to 200,000 families in urban and rural areas every year through energetic housing construction.

During the new long-term plan many rest centres shall be built for industrial and office workers and farmers. Meanwhile, our famous mountains – Paekdu, Kumgang and Myohyang – shall be developed in a comprehensive and better way and large bathing beaches built in beautiful seasides such as Myongsasipri and Monggumpo to provide the working people with nice places for cultural rest.

4. On Highly Developing Science & Technology

Under the new long-term plan we shall put great effort into the development of science and technology to solve satisfactorily scientific and technical problems in socialist construction, to realize technical reconstruction of the national economy, to make immense scientific and technical progress and raise our science and technology up to the world standards as a whole.

We shall, first of all, concentrate our efforts on renovating techniques for the exploitation of raw materials, fuel and power resources in our country and for their utilization, as required by the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

We shall further perfect technique for making iron and steel by our own coal, develop that for the gasification of coal and build up the large-scale industries of synthetic fibre, synthetic rubber and synthetic resin on the basis of carbide production by a new method.

During the third Seven-Year Plan period we shall do our best to develop science and technology for solving the problem of energy of the country by making the most of various energy resources including atomic energy, solar energy, wind force and subterranean heat.

We shall widely introduce automation, robots and electronic computers into production processes in different industrial sectors including the electric, metal, machine, chemical and building-materials industries and in the fields of railway transport and communications.

In order to speed up the modernization of communications, we shall lay optical fibre cables between capital and provinces, between provinces and counties and among counties, and further expand the satellite communication network.

We shall intensify research into new fields of science and technology and introduce the latest scientific and technical achievements, which mankind has scored, to suit the specific situation in our country. In particular, we shall concentrate on scientific research to speedily introduce advanced technology in the development and application of the midget computer, optical fiber communication, bionics, new energy and materials.

In order to strengthen scientific research, in the new long-term plan period, we shall increase the proportion of state investments in this field year after year by allocating 3-4 percent of the national income.

Scientific and technological exchange with socialist and other countries the world over shall be promoted in various forms and ways in order to ensure the rapid development of the country's science and technology.

5. On Pressing Ahead with Capital Construction

During the third Seven-Year Plan over 80 percent of the state's capital investment shall be appropriated for productive construction in the key industries and other industrial sectors, agriculture and transport.

In productive construction priority shall be given to the major construction projects including the grand nature transformation – 300,000-hectare tideland reclamation – the construction of Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex.

With regard to non-productive construction, efforts shall be concentrated on housing construction.

6. On Further Developing Trade & External Economic Affairs

During the third Seven-Year Plan the volume of state foreign trade shall be increased 3.2 times by developing widely commercial exchange with other countries relying on our solid economic foundations.

There shall be a large-scale increase in the export of up-to-date machine tools, heavy-duty waggons, ships, electric machinery, agricultural machinery and other machines and equipment which are marketable abroad as well as that of nonferrous metals, magnesia clinker, cement and other heavy industrial products. In the export of nonferrous metals and magnesia clinker, the proportion of their processed goods shall be increased drastically.

Light industry and other economic sectors shall greatly increase the export of their products, particularly processed clothing, ceramics, glassware, enamelled ironware and plastic articles for daily use.

While increasing state trade with foreign countries on a large scale, foreign trade by local authorities and frontier trade shall be widely encouraged so as to develop the local economy and improve local activities.

Economic cooperation and joint venture with foreign countries shall be widely developed.

During the new long-term plan cooperation and joint venture with foreign countries shall be developed in machine-building, electronics, automation and other industries and in the sectors where our rich natural resources can be exploited.

In foreign trade and external economic affairs the socialist market shall be given continued prominence and during the new long-term plan, trade, cooperation, joint venture and technical cooperation with socialist countries shall be developed extensively.

Trade with non-aligned and developing countries shall be developed and joint venture and different types of cooperation in agriculture and other sectors shall be promoted.

Economic relations with capitalist countries which respect our sovereignty

(Continued on page 5)

Details of FY 1987 State Budget

—Report by Finance Minister Yun Gi Jong—

Deputy Yun Gi Jong, minister of finance, delivered a report on "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 1986 and on the State Budget for 1987", the second item on the agenda, at the second-day sitting of the Second Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly. Follows a summary of her report:
(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Results of Fulfilment of State Budget for 1986

The state budgetary revenue last year amounted to 28,538.5 million won, or 0.2 percent above the plan. This is an increase of 4 percent above the previous year.

The state budgetary expenditure last year was 28,396.1 million won, or 99.7 percent of the plan and 3.9 percent up on the 1985 figure.

Thus the state budget last year was successfully fulfilled with an excess of revenue of 142.4 million won after financially ensuring the materialization of all the state policies for socialist economic construction and cultural building and for the promotion of the people's well-being.

This brilliant summing-up could be made as President Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the orientation and ways of increasing financial revenue of the state and wisely led the work for their thorough implementation; It is a brilliant fruition of the Juche-based financial policy of our party for constantly boosting the financial budgetary revenue on the basis of the consolidation of the nation's own financial foundations.

The state budgetary revenue in the industrial sector last year was 5 percent higher than in 1985.

Last year the provinces, cities and counties not only fully met by themselves the needs of fund for the development of their local economy and culture, but delivered 683.7 million won to the state safe.

The government of the Republic augmented the disbursement of fund for the national economy last year by 5.6 percent over the previous year.

In accordance with the party's policy of devoting efforts to the development of power, extracting and metal industries, a huge amount of state fund was directed last year to these domains to build power stations on a large scale and step up the expansion projects of coal and ore mines and metal works. As a result, the nation's power, fuel and raw material bases have grown in scope and strength and the Juche-based iron and steel production bases have been further consolidated.

The state investment in the chemical industry last year increased 2.4 times as against the previous year to press ahead with the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex with a 100,000 ton capacity and the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex.

Last year the construction of the large Sangwon Cement Factory was successfully stepped up, modern silicate brickyards were built in Anju, Pihyon and Hamhung, and the expansion of magnesia clinker production capacity in Tanchon and Taehung areas progressed apace to lay a more solid basis of the building material industry.

The government of the Republic last year increased the state budgetary expenditure for light industry and fisheries 17.3 percent and investment in agriculture 20 percent as against the previous year.

It invested a huge amount of fund last year in the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland and the construction of the West Sea Barrage.

Last year tideland construction was dynamically pushed ahead in the west coastal area and the construction of the West Sea Barrage, a great monumental creation in the age of the Workers' Party, was completed with success.

The government of the Republic last year increased appropriations for scientific and technological development 1.3 times as against the previous year to produce more than 64,500 valuable scientific inventions, contrivances and rationalization proposals in the industrial domain alone.

The government of the Republic allotted 14 percent of the total state budgetary expenditure last year as defence spendings to thoroughly implement our party's military line of self-reliant defence and increase the defense capabilities of the country.

It increased the expenditure for social and cultural measures 2 percent above 1985 and took a series of additional measures for the improvement of the people's lives.

Last year again, under the benevolent measures, fine clothes and various foodstuffs were supplied free to the entire children and all students from primary school children to university students, who account for more than a half of the population.

Billions of won from the state budget last year was spent to give a firm financial guarantee for the full realization of various popular and communistic measures now institutionalized in our country.

State Budget for 1987

The state budget for 1987 has been correctly worked out in accordance with our party's policy to fully ensure financially the work of rapidly developing the fuel, power and other key industrial branches, laying a solid foundation for the fulfilment of the third Seven-Year Plan by concentrating effort on the construction of major objects and improving people's living.

Both the revenue and expenditure of the state budget for 1987 are scaled at 30,307.8 million won.

The revenue and expenditure of this year's state budget will show a respective increase of 6.2 percent above last year.

The state budgetary revenue this year will grow 7.4 percent above last year in the industrial domain.

This year the disbursement of fund for the national economy will rise 7.3 percent over last year.

The state will boost investment in industrial construction this year 8.6 percent as against last year.

In order to successfully beat the major targets of key industries, state investment this year is expected to go up 10.5 percent in the power industry, 8 percent in the extractive industries and 9.1 percent in the metal industry compared with last year.

As a result, the construction of the Taechon Power Stations, the Sunchon Thermal Power Plant, the December Thermal Power Plant and other hydraulic and thermal power stations and the reconstruction and expansion projects of coal and ore mines will be launched on an extensive scale, and the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and construction projects for the realization of the Juche-orientation of the metal industry be pressed ahead so as to expand and strengthen the nation's power, fuel and raw material bases and iron and steel production bases.

This year the state will increase its capital construction investment in the chemical industrial domain 1.2 times as against last year for the construction of major objects including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex and the Sunchon Sodium Carbonate Plant and that in the machine-building industrial domain 1.1 times compared with last year for the establishment of new workshops at the existing machine plants including the Sungri General Automobile Works, the Rakwon Machine Complex and the Taean Heavy Machine Complex and many new bases of electronic and automation industries.

This year, the appropriations for the light industrial domain will rise 5 percent and the state capital construction investment in agriculture 6 percent last year.

A vast state capital construction investment 8.2 percent greater than last year's will be made this year to continue to press ahead with the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland and expand the achievements of irrigation.

By increasing the spendings for scientific and technological development 21.5 percent above last year the state will technically remodel the existing equipment and production processes in different branches of the national economy and actively realize the comprehensive mechanization, automation, robotization and computerization of production.

Educational, cultural and public health expenses this year will respectively go up 5.8 percent, 2 percent and 6.5 percent above last year.

This year we will accelerate the construction of the Kwangbok Street involving 20,000-flat high-rise apartments, a students and children's palace, a circus theatre and other monumental architectures, the construction of a sports village appointed with up-to-date sports facilities including various gymnasiums and a large-scale open-air stadium adjacent to the Kwangbok Street, and the construction of the Rungrado Stadium with 150,000 seats, a football stadium on Yanggak Islet, a new grand theatre and a youth hall, which are now under way in accordance with our party's plan.

The sports facilities and cultural and service setups now under construction number more than 260.

Our heroic People's Army soldiers and builders of the capital will finish this vast construction in the main within this year and thus turn Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, into a more grandiose and beautiful, modern city and make all preparations with credit to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled in our country and co-host the 24th Olympic Games in the north and south of Korea.

Local budgetary revenue this year is scaled at 4,185 million won, 10 percent up on last year, and expenditure at 3,427 million won, 9.8 percent up.

President Kim Il Sung has remitted a huge amount of educational aid fund and stipends to the tune of 38,287,952,433 yen in Japanese currency for the democratic national education of the children of Koreans in Japan in 104 instalments from 1957, the difficult postwar period.

The government of the Republic will send in future, too, a large sum of educational aid fund and stipends for the children of Koreans in Japan.

This year 13.8 percent of the total state budgetary expenditure will be appropriated by the government of the Republic for national defense in order to firmly defend the socialist homeland and the security of our people, considering that the U.S. occupying south Korea is stepping up their moves for aggression and new war against the northern half of the Republic.

The state budget for this year is an independent and stable budget of economic construction which, on the basis of the financial policy of our party and the government of our Republic and of the tasks of socialist economic construction, keeps the balance of revenue and expenditure, accumulation and consumption, with our own financial sources and gives a firm financial support to the fulfilment of the tasks for the first year of the third Seven-Year Plan; it is a popular budget drawn up in such a correct way as to further promote the material and cultural well-being of the people.

(Continued from page 4)

and are friendly towards our country shall be extensively developed on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

7. On Stepping Up Building of Socialist Culture

While steadily improving the quality of universal 11-year compulsory education and consolidating the existing cadre-training centres we shall set up new institutions of higher learning so as to increase the number of technicians and specialists to more than 2 million by 1993. A particular measure shall be taken to train more experts in mechanical engineering, electronics, automation engineering, chemistry and bionics to meet the requirements of our economic, scientific and technical development.

In the field of literature and art, we must thoroughly implement our party's Juche-oriented thought and unique policy on literature and art and thus create numerous literary works of high ideological and artistic value, which educate the working people in the revolutionary spirit and inspire them to a creative labour and worthwhile struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

During the new long-term plan we must popularize physical culture and sport still further, making it part and parcel of the people's life, and consolidate its material and technical foundations, thus markedly improving our sports level as a whole.

In public health we must carry out our party's policy of preventive medicine, improve specialized medical ministration and actively develop traditional Korean medicine along with modern medicine. During the period of the new long-term plan the number of preventive medicine groups shall increase by 20 percent and hospital beds by 30 per cent, and hospitals, clinics and sanatorium shall be modernized.

The third Seven-Year Plan is a great blueprint for further strengthening the power of our Republic and for making a definite advance in the struggle for the complete triumph of socialism.

With high revolutionary enthusiasm, great vigour and firm confidence in victory, the senior officials and all the working people in all spheres of the national economy must make a vigorous onward march towards the high peak of the third Seven-Year Plan, a new magnificent programme of socialist economic construction.

Chun's Ulterior Intention to Stay in Power Comes to Light

—NKDP's Breakup Engineered by Chun Himself—

By Kim Ji Won
Special to The People's Korea

With his unilateral withdrawal from a year-long debate over the constitutional reform until after the Olympic Games, south Korea's unpopular strongman Chun Doo Hwan frankly revealed his wild ambition to retain control of power by handpicking his successor through the undemocratic "electoral college system" which he founded by himself in 1980 after seizing power in an armed takeover in the wake of the bloody crackdown in Kwangju in May 1980.

What was proved in Chun's "grave decision" taken on Apr. 13 to shelve constitutional debate is that his attempt to appease the strong opposition New Korea Democratic Party and to force it to accept his formula on a parliamentary cabinet system, had fallen into complete failure as the more outspoken opposition Party for Reunification and Democracy (PRD) was formed on May 1 to push a powerful drive for democratization led by the two Kims – Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam.

Upon the Apr. 13 announcement, Chun lost no time in taking a series of repressive measures against the opposition party and dissident forces through fear of the ever-mounting public fury over the "decision" in which south Korea's dictator flatly broke his own promise to change the constitution made a year ago. Clampdowns include: a highest emergency alert (codenamed "Kapho alert") placed on national police (Apr. 16); a crackdown notice to "illegal massive action" (Apr. 14); indictments or prison sentences in the last two weeks against four opposition legislators who had joined a new hardline party to deprive them of their status as lawmakers – Rep. Kim Yong Oh faces 10 years in prison on charges of forging the face value of a promissory note early last year; Reps. Park Chan Jong and Cho Soon Hyung a year and eight-month sentences respectively on charges of "inciting a students' anti-government rally last year"; Lee Chul accused of handing out anti-government leaflets to foreign embassies and media last year; the house arrest of Kim Dae Jung and the charge against him of violating the "law on political party" (Apr. 16) and so on.

Issuing such outright repressive orders and measures on one hand, Chun took fraudulent democratic measures on the other to announce the plan of "local autonomy" and "loosening of the press control" in a bid to avert public criticism and indignation at home.

Such development of the recent political situation in south Korea proves that things are going ahead in conformity with Chun's scenario entitled "Preparatory Study for Peaceful Transfer of Power in 1988", which was scooped in February by the New Korea, a weekly published in the United States.

The Blue House's clandestine document worked out by the "presidential secretariat" calls for the ruling Democratic Justice Party's continuous exercise of power under Chun's guidance at least until 2000 by "handpicking a new president under the current constitution."

Moreover, worthy of note is the fact that the secret study report calls for a behind-the-scenes manipulation to split the opposition party and to turn public attention away from the constitutional debate, if it becomes heated, to domestic and international issues by setting forth some "epoch-making policy."

The well-prepared scenario has just now begun to unfold and continues to materialize with Chun's latest announcement and successive steps taken by him and his fascist machine.

NKDP Breakup: "Chun Should Be Blamed"

In his announcement Chun Doo Hwan took advantage of the breakup of the No. 1 opposition NKDP as a pretext to break his own promise on the constitutional change made last year. He also cited as cause of shelving the debate, lack of time to debate the issue, to vote on it in the national assembly, to submit it to a national referendum and then to hold an election under the new rules, along with the two Kims' "uncompromising" posture over the issue.

His censure of the NKDP for "internal squabbling", its inability to reach compromise or "lack of compromise" and "lack of time", however, is nothing but an excuse and a bid to justify and veil his ulterior motive, viz., to stay longer in power as the behind-the-scenes leader after handpicking a yes man successor – Newsweek said in its Apr. 27 issue that Chun's Ilhae Foundation, a three-year-old think tank that boasts a $20 million endowment, may serve as a base from which Chun and a few close advisers will continue to wield influence over their successors.

Kim Dae Jung, south Korea's best known dissident leader, also refuted Chun's claim which attributed the failure to achieve constitutional change by consensus to the two Kims and to the internal disorder of the NKDP.

He said that Chun himself should be blamed for being uncooperative and uncompromising with them, contending that he had not only refused to meet with opposition leaders or to form an umbrella group to produce a compromise on the talks of constitutional reform but had also rejected a proposal to let voters choose between direct presidential elections and a parliamentary system in a free and fair election.

Above all, the division of the NKDP, the very one which Chun cited as a main reason for the shelving of the constitutional debate, has been seen as a result of his own engineering to subvert it.

The Washington Post in its editorial on Apr. 15 said: ". . . the government had played on the opposition's divisions, and it encouraged the split that it now pounced upon to justify the suspension of constitutional talks."

Chun Engineers NKDP Split, U.S. Encourages Him

The United States has virtually played a part in bringing out a "family feud" in the NKDP.

Originally, the NKDP's "internal strife" surfaced when its party president Lee Min Woo brought in late last year the so-called "Lee Min Woo formula" or a "7-point proposal for democratization" to the effect that he would accept the government cabinet system if a 7-point democratic step he raised be met.

But he was soon compelled to withdraw his idea early this year after it was rejected by the two Kims-led majority of the NKDP.

Those who had fanned and encouraged this later discarded idea were U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and deputy assistant secretary William Clark, who successively visited Seoul in March, though both of them gave vague recommendations that the issue be solved "through dialogue and compromise."

Their visits and talks with ruling and opposition camps apparently favored the Chun government, given the reaction from both the leaders afterwards.

Shultz expressed "sympathy" with the government position that it would deal with violence and out-of-the-parliament politics with resolute actions, while encouraging the position of the ruling camp, as shown in a high DJP official's remarks: "His visit was more encouraging than expected"

As for Clark, his formal talks with the two Kims consisted merely of listening to what they said, while he showed much more interest in the Lee Min Woo formula, whose concrete points he closely questioned.

Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, who seized power through the Dec. 12 coup in 1979, mobilized his special combat soldiers to clamp down the Kwangju Popular Uprising which erupted in opposition to his armed takeover in May 1980. With the process of seizing power the Chun regime has been widely accused of lack of legitimacy.

Then, Lee Min Woo revitalized his offer and minor stream members, Lee Chul Sung and Lee Taek Hee joined in the backup of the "7-point democratization package", apparently encouraged by Clark.

Bitter criticism followed of the leadership qualities and personalities of the two Kims who call for a stubborn struggle against Chun to demand a direct presidential election at any cost. (Earlier, Kim Dae Jung on Mar. 6 said: "A president-led government based on a direct popular vote is the only way to achieve the aspiration of the south Korean people because on this very promise the NKDP was able to gain a landslide victory in the Feb. 12 election in 1985." He said that it would be betrayal to the nation if they were to give up a direct vote.)

When the NKDP leadership made public its intention to punish the two Lees at the party discipline committee for their open opposition to the party line, Lee's "supporters" stormed on Apr. 4 the party headquarters to prevent the rally and occupied the office, committing violence against NKDP members there.

However, it had been revealed that a group of thugs who threw punches and hurled ashtrays at that time have closer contacts with the intelligence agencies. Also they were proved to be members of the same gangs that had played a major role in impeding Kim Young Sam's accession to the presidency of the New Democratic Party, predecessor of the NKDP, at its party convention in 1976 during the period of the late dictator Park Chung Hee, according to the south Korea's monthly quality Shin-Dong-A.

The leader of those gangs was also proved to be a former bodyguard of Chun Kyung Hwan, a younger brother of Chun Doo Hwan, who committed a bloody night club murder in August last year, after which the younger Chun is said to have abruptly left for the United States for fear of exposure of a close tie with the gang boss.

Ye Chun Ho, the then opposition leader, commenting on the high official's link with the gang leader, said in his interview with the New York Times that many (gangs) were recruited from the Seoul Judo School, Chun's younger brother's alma mater, with Chun as the dominant force behind the institution. He said some of those graduates find their way into the underworld, and "Chun's intelligence agencies drawing on the school as a source of strongarm men used to break up opposition meetings."

These kinds of subversive acts against the opposition party had been mainly led by the intelligence agencies (KCIA) under the *yushin* system of the Park Chung Hee rule in the 70s as a "high rate political engineering," as Shin-Dong-A said, and the same fashion of fascist rule was continued in the 80s by Chun Doo Hwan, who avowed loyalty to the late dictator.

Kim Young Sam stated that his opponents within the NKDP had been subverted by government agents, the Agency for the National Security Planning (NSP).

Those gangs under the control of NSP were widely believed to have been mobilized in a series of attacks on some 20 regional rallies to form the militant opposition PRD including Inchon where some 70 "unidentified youngsters" on Apr. 20 committed violence and arson at the party office to prevent a founding rally from being held.

Total Confrontation

Despite downright subversive engineering to break up the NKDP the two Kims emerged with a new more militant opposition party with 73 lawmakers who bolted from the NKDP.

With the appearance of the Party for Reunification and Democracy, south Korea's political mire is deepening as Kim Young Sam, the nominated PRD president, declared his intention to boycott the presidential election scheduled for December under the current constitution and to launch a thoroughgoing struggle for a direct presidential election.

Meanwhile, dissidents from a broad segment of society, ranging from students and professors to religionists, strongly backed the founding of a new outspoken party.

As many as 20 dissident organizations supported the birth of the militant opposition party on Apr. 10 with student demonstrations gaining further momentum, demanding the ousting of Chun and down with the dictatorship.

Fierce actions against Chun's announcement have been taken one after another: Twelve Catholic priests launched a hunger strike on Apr. 21 to demand direct presidential election; religious and women civil groups successively staged sit-ins and hunger strikes.

Political analysts here suggest the possibility of more gory crackdown upon the opposition forces which finally may result in the declaration of martial law which would ruin the next year's Olympic Games.

Dissidents Pointing Fingers of Accusation at Chun Doo Hwan

Not so turbulent an atmosphere in south Korean universities, whose new semester began in early May, as it was last year, might have releaved, for a little while, Gen. Chun Doo Hwan's paranoia towards students who have been traditionally critical of the decades-long dictatorial regimes.

But he himself blew away "a chance to ease up" by declaring on Apr. 13 a freeze on a 12-month-long debate on constitutional amendment, giving a stronger rallying point to not only students but also all dissidents – politicians, religionists, workers, human rights activists – who believe the political reform would lead to social democratization.

They are pointing their fingers of accusation at Gen. Chun.

In response to Chun's "special statement," came on Apr. 13 a series of demonstrations by 4,300 students in 11 school campuses, in some of which large wall papers were put up, charging Chun's move as being aimed at prolonging his grip on power.

Their struggles soon spread to other campuses across south Korea where Chun's youthful but formidable foes demonstrated, with large placards, chanting a vast array of slogans, "Don't shelve constitutional revision" and "Down with the dictatorial regime!"

The approach of the 27th anniversary of the April 19, 1960 nationwide uprising which had toppled the regime of then strongman Syngman Rhee clearly encouraged them to activate their democracy-seeking actions.

What was notable was 13,000-student anti-government demonstrations on Apr. 16 which flared up at 24 universities in the capital and local cities and other ones on the following day at 40 higher institutions involving of a total of 16,000 students.

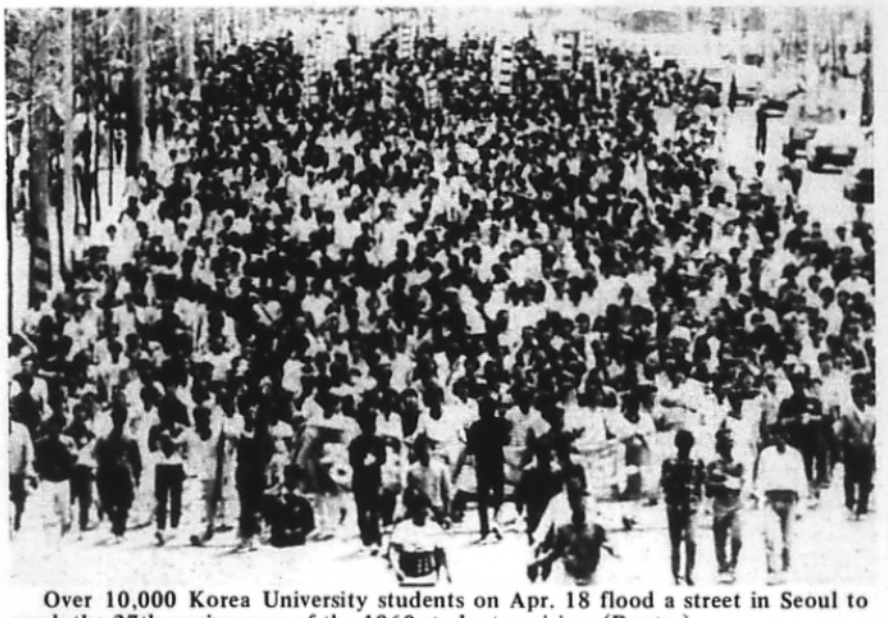
Faced with growing uproar, as many as 20,000 police, which Newsweek (Apr. 27) depicted as "wearing medieval-looking riot gear and armed with tear gas and billy clubs," were deployed on Apr. 17 around 22 schools in the metropolitan area.

In another development, students at local schools boycotted classes and examinations as a show of protest against undemocratic campus "autonomy" as well as against Chun's latest decision, staging rallies and demonstrations.

Their struggles were followed by the dissidents who resorted to hunger strikes, sit-in protests and made public their protest statements similar to the students'. Among them was one which came from the National Council of Churches in south Korea.

Moreover, 30 professors at prestigious private Korea University on Apr. 22 came out with a statement saying, "A democratic change of the constitution is the very historical task most important to the nation..... Silence means abandoning the national mission."

Japan's leading daily Asahi Shimbun (Apr. 23) commented, "The statement critical of the government issued by university professors, who are highly respected in south Korea, is viewed to have a great impact on the society."



Over 10,000 Korea University students on Apr. 18 flood a street in Seoul to mark the 27th anniversary of the 1960 student uprising. (Reuter)

Special Crackdown

Chun Doo Hwan apparently had this serge of criticism from his opponents in mind when he told members of his party on Apr. 15: "Radical opposition forces should be dealt with sternly."

According to his directive, it was announced that 120,000-member national police would be put on the highest special alert for four days from Apr. 18, to quell large-scale on-and-off campus demonstrations, with which students usually mark the anniversary day of the April upheaval.

In a follow-up step, police stormed into facilities at 52 universities and colleges across the nation to seize leaflets, firebombs and other items commonly used in demonstrations, following the previous raid on 25 schools on the day of Chun's announcement of a virtual end to constitutional debate. More than 4,000 people were detained on Apr. 15 in what the authorities said as "an anti-crime check."

In another measure, the Labor Ministry on Apr. 17 instructed its 41 regional branches to step up supervision of workplaces with poor working conditions which are said to be prone to labor disputes.

These were a part of authorities' special crackdown on dissidents, including lawmakers and dissending group members who were investigated and prosecuted on charges ranging from tax evation to ticket-cheating.

An opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, called it an act of "political retaliation."

Dashed Dream

Seoul's politics after Korea's division in 1945 is featured by a vicious cycle of heavy-handed rule, anti-government demonstrations, political confusion and military coups.

This blight, dissidents aver, can be eradicated through a political reform based on direct presidential election, as the present system is sure to allow Chun to handpick one of his coterie as his successor.

"The dream for a constitutional revision for a brighter new era has been mercilessly dashed....," Cardinal Stephen Kim Su Hwan lamented in a pre-Easter message.

An observer noted, however, "A dream is just a dream in south Korea as long as a dictator from the military rules."

Chun's suspension of constitutional debate, which Korea University professor Han Sung Joo called as "a major disappointment to most Koreans" in Newsweek (Apr. 27), has undoubtedly deepened the elements of illegitimacy of his government.

In all likelihood, Chun's critics whose accusation has focused on that point will make their voices heard more widely in cooperation with a newly-formed No. 1 opposition party led by Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, which has renewed its call for revising the way of choosing the next "president" upon the expiry of Chun's term of office in coming February.

Anniversary Clashes

Calling for democracy in the southern part of Korea, over 10,000 Korea University students participated in a 16.2km-long demonstration on Apr. 18 to commemorate the Apr. 19 Uprising which was kicked off by private university students in 1960 and led to the ouster of the first south Korean strongman.

During what the authorities called an "anniversary marathon," which has been almost annually held, demonstrators wearing red headbands emblazoned with letters, "Independence, Democracy and Unification," distributed about 1,000 anti-government flyers to citizens on the street, amid police alert.

The following day, some 4,000 dissidents, among them human rights activists, Roman Catholic priests and Protestant ministers, vented their grievances against their dictator when they clashed with 3,000-strong riot troops, shouting, "Overthrow the military dictatorship through a people's revolution!"

The sharp scuffles erupted around the April 19 Cemetery after a two-hour rally there to honor 200 victims in the students revolution 27 years ago, whose spirit, south Koreans say, should be inherited.

In the largest mass arrest in six months, 358 people were taken away in the melee, where, The Associated Press reported, many of 1,000 plain-clothes police appearing to be from units specially trained in martial arts charged the marchers. At least three demonstrators were seen bleeding from the face, it added.

Riot police arrest anti-government protesters in Seoul on Apr. 19 when some 4,000 people demonstrated. (Reuter)

Brief News From Seoul

Another Torture Death Reported

A newly-publicized report on the rumoured torture death of Cpl. Kim Yong Gwon, 20, who served at KATSUSA, a U.S.-south Korea combined military unit, revealed that his death was closely connected with severe beatings by security officers.

The report compiled by lawyer Kim Sang Chol, was printed in the Mar. 28 issue of the Korean-language weekly New Korea Times, published by Koreans in Canada.

According to the report the physical torture followed Kim's refusal to obey his senior officer's command to disunite Seoul National University campus activities after returning to his school and to confess the whereabouts of "wanted" members of "Minmintu," one of two major student bodies, to which he had belonged.

Previously, when Kim, who enlisted in the unit in his SNU sophomore year, was found dead on Feb. 21, the defence ministry announced that he had committed suicide, while his parents alleged that his death had occurred during an interrogation.

Opposition Lawmaker Sentenced to 1 Year

Yoo Sung Hwan, legislator of the then major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, who has drawn public attention by saying Seoul's national policy should be a peaceful reunification rather than anti-communism, was on Apr. 13 sentenced to a year in prison plus suspension of civil right for the same period.

Refusing to accept his immunity from criminal charge because his parliamentarian status, the court convicted him of the October 1986 advance release of his floor speech to newsmen in violation of the draconian National Security Law.

His controversial speech touched on, alongside the national policy, both "Samminism (democracy, reunification and popular emancipation)," an idea mainly supported by students in their activities and oppositionists' mass demonstration held in Inchon in May 1986 in a series of nationwide rallies calling for constitutional amendment for direct presidential election.

On the 10,000-people demonstration, Rep. Yoo said that it was an autonomous unification struggle conducted by the mass eager for national unification.

Tortured Woman Given 1-Year Jail Term

Miss Kwon, who was sexually tortured by a policeman during an investigation last July, was finally sentenced to 18 months' jail term on Mar. 28, causing a demonstration by her supporters around the appeals court in Seoul.

No sooner was her sentence announced than about 30 observers present at the court began to make one complaint after another all at once against the judgement.

Even after the end of the hearing, some members of an organization formed in support of the sexual torture victim staged a demonstration around the court for about 40 minutes, chanting slogans, "Restore the autonomy and authority of the judicature!"

The disclosure of a policeman's sexual abuse of the ex-coed from Seoul National University last year resulted in a public outcry against the dictatorial regime of Gen. Chun Doo Hwan.

She was indicated on charges of forgery of her residence cards for obtaining employment and appealed against the first-instance ruling by the lower court, which, however, was turned down.

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average annual rate of 10 percent, – the production of the means of production 1.9 times and that of consumer goods 1.8 times – and to augment the agricultural output 1.4 times.

As a result, the nation's total social output value will rise 1.8 times and national income 1.7 times, the reporter said.

According to the report, the country's total electric power output will reach 100 billion kWh and a 120-million-ton goal of coal will be attained in the plan period.

The target of steel production is adjusted to 10 million tons among the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction put forward at the Sixth WPK Congress, "in view of the changed circumstances and the needs of the national economy," the reporter said. He also revealed plans to produce 22 million tons of cement and to increase machinery production 2.5 times, railway freight transportation 1.6 times and auto transportation 2.6 times.

For a more satisfactory solution of the problem of food, clothing and housing for the people and for the improvement of the people's living on the basis of rapid development of agriculture, fisheries and light industry, the premier said, a 15-million-ton goal of grain and a 7-million-ton goal of rice will be hit during the new long-term plan period.

The report made public a plan for the reclamation of 150,000 hectares of tideland during the first three or four years of the plan and the completion of reclamation of the 300,000 hectares of tideland by 1993.

The plans to increase aquatic products, fabrics output, chemical fertilizers output and the construction of modern dwelling houses were also reported.

Premier Li Gun Mo, referring to the country's foreign trade, said that the value of the country's foreign trade will increase 3.2 times during the plan period, and the scope of foreign trade will be further widened.

In the latter part of the report, the premier said that the number of technicians and specialists in the country will increase to over 2 million, and the number of doctors per 10,000 heads of the population will reach 43, to further develop all work in education, culture and public health in the period of the new plan.

Review of 2nd 7-Year Plan

Prior to the report on the third Seven-Year Plan, Premier Li reviewed the achievements gained in the course of fulfilment of the second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984). **(See major achievements on page 8)**

Noting that the main tasks of the second Seven-Year Plan were to further solidify the socialist economic foundations and raise the people's living standards to a higher stage, he confirmed the successful fulfilment of the plan on schedule "thanks to the creative and devoted efforts of our people."

According to his report, the gross industrial output value increased 2.2 times in the period from 1978 to 1984, and this put the annual average growth rate of industrial production at 12.2 percent.

The 70-million-ton target of coal was attained, and 5-million-ton target of chemical fertilizers was hit.

"The period of the second Seven-Year Plan," the reporter said, "witnessed the construction of new iron- and steel-production bases and the construction of modern large-scale bases for rolling and secondary metal processing."

He also referred to the industrialization and modernization of agriculture during the plan period, which resulted in the production of 10 million tons of grain in 1984.

In the plan period, the reporter said, the number of universities increased from 155 to 216 and colleges to 576, and the number of technicians and specialists rose to 1.25 million.

"With the rapid growth of production in the period of the second Seven-Year Plan, national income increased 80 percent," the premier said.

He also said that the DPRK government partially adjusted the development of the national economy in the 1985-1986 period drawing on the achievements gained in carrying out the second Seven-Year Plan, and "Thorough preparations were made to successfully hit a higher goal of socialist economic construction."

1987 State Budget

Deputy Yun Gi Jong, minister of finance, on Apr. 22, delivered a report on the second item on the agenda, on the results of the fulfilment of the state budget of the DPRK for 1986 and on the state budget for 1987 , at the second-day sitting. **(See her report on page 5)**

According to the finance minister's report, the state budget of 1986 was successfully fulfilled with an excess of revenue of 142.4 million won.

The government of the DPRK last year augmented the disbursement of funds for the national economy 5.6 percent, that for scientific and technological development 30 percent and that for social and cultural measures 2 percent as against 1985.

The state revenue in the industrial sector last year was 5 percent higher than in 1985. The state investment in the chemical industry last year increased 2.4 times and in the light industry and fisheries 17.3 percent and in agriculture 20 percent against the previous year.

The government in 1986 increased appropriations for scientific and technological development 1.3 times against the previous year. Defense spending accounted for 14 percent of the total state budgetary expenditures.

Turning to the state budget for 1987, Finance Minister Yun Gi Jong said, "The state budget for 1987 has been correctly worked out in accordance with our party's policy of fully ensuring financially the work of rapidly developing the fuel, power and other key industrial branches, laying a solid foundation for the fulfilment of the third Seven-Year Plan by concentrating efforts on the construction of major objectives and improving people's living."

She said that both the revenue and expenditures of the state budget for 1987 are balanced at 30,307.8 million won. The state budgetary revenue this year will grow 7.4 percent above last year in the industrial domain, and the appropriations for the national economy will rise 7.3 percent.

The state will also boost investments in industrial construction 8.6 percent, in the power industry 10.5 percent, in the extractive industries 8 percent and in the metal industry 9.1 percent compared with last year.

The state capital construction investment in agriculture will rise 6 percent, and investment in scientific and technological development will increase 21.5 percent, in educational work 5.8 percent, cultural affairs 2 percent and public health 6.5 percent as against last year.

This year 13.8 percent of the total state budgetary expenditures will be appropriated for national defense, the finance minister said, noting that the U.S. troops in south Korea are stepping up military build-up against the DPRK.

At the third-day sitting, the ordinance of the DPRK SPA "On the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) for the Development of the National Economy of the DPRK", the decision of the SPA "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget of the DPRK for 1986" and the ordinance of the DPRK SPA "On the State Budget of the DPRK for 1987" were unanimously approved by the deputies present at the session.

Main Successes in 2nd 7-Yr. Plan (1978-1984)

Premier Li Gun Mo in his report made at the first-day sitting of the Second Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly reviewed the achievements gained in the fulfilment of the second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

Here are major economic figures during the plan period:

Gross industrial output	**2.2 times (at an annual 12.2 % growth)**
Means of production	**2.2 times**
Consumer goods	**2.1 times**
National income	**1.8 times**
	(On an annual basis)
Coal	70*
Cement	12*
Machinery output	2.3 times
Grain	10*
Aquatic products	3.6*
Chemical fertilizer	5*
Textile (in millions of meters)	800
Foodstuffs and luxury goods	2.2 times
Daily necessaries	2.5 times
Technicians and specialists	1.25 million

Universities increased from 155 to 216 and colleges to 576.

Proportion of haulage by electric locomotive rose from 67 to 88.3 percent.

More than 17,785 new factories and workshops were put into operation.

More than 200 reservoirs and 3,000 pumping stations were built for expansion of irrigation.

(* in millions of tons)

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previous dialogues" suspended by it and "talks between the supreme chiefs."

This was a very unjust provocation against us who are working for north-south dialogues and detente.

We, however, took with patience a magnanimous attitude towards the indiscreet act of the south Korean side for the sake of dialogue, detente and peace and advanced a new epochal proposal in the third letter dated February 28, taking into account its demand, to hold north-south high-level political and military talks and, at the same time, resume the suspended north-south dialogues and discuss the problem of the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station at the high-level talks.

It again shied away from our proposal and intended to send a notification dated March 12 concerning reply letter to the premier only by deleting military officials concerned in writing a sender and receiver running counter to the practice.

Furthermore, in a reply letter dated the 17th of March it provoked us despicably, distorting the fact as if we said in the third letter that political and military talks should be priority for the resumption of the previous talks and gave a preposterous reply saying that precedence should be given to "hydraulic resources talks" followed by economic and Red Cross talks to build the "base of confidence" and on this basis talks between the premiers of the north and the south can be held to discuss the problems of relaxation of tension and improvement of north-south relations.

As a matter of fact, such attitude of the south Korean authorities was a rude one which denies dialogue itself and irritates the other party to the dialogue, putting up "hydraulic resources talks" as a precondition for all dialogues.

Having noticed that the south Korean side refused high-level political and military talks but gave a hint to hold prime minister talks for discussing the matter of detente, we again sent the south side a letter dated March 30 which contained our consent to its proposal for prime minister-level talks and also our epoch-making proposal for holding preliminary talks for the earlier realization of talks between the premiers, proceeding from the desire to settle the matter without sticking to the formality of talks.

This shows our positive stand to put aside the differences between the north and the south and make best use of the common denominator and thus solve the matter of detente awaiting an immediate solution.

Nevertheless, in their last letter of reply dated April 10, they again brought forward as a precondition the opening of the "hydraulic resources talks" and the resumption of the economic talks and Red Cross talks and stubbornly insisted on their former assertion that only when these talks were held to create an "atmosphere of confidence", would it be possible to hold preliminary talks for the prime minister-level talks.

Distrust and antagonism caused by the political and military confrontation between the north and the south cannot be dispelled by means of non-political talks, such as economic talks and Red Cross talks, and, accordingly, the prime minister-level talks which are said to be possible only in an "atmosphere of confidence" can never be effected but will remain a mere empty talk, which the south Korean authorities will not deny either.

This bespeaks that the proposal for prime minister-level talks brought forward by the south Korean authorities are not aimed at sincerely solving the problem of north-south relations and detente but they are only a camouflage designed to cover their falsehood in a desperate attempt to block the realisation of our proposal for high-level political and military talks which enjoys support at home and abroad.

A conclusion that the south Korean authorities have not an iota of national conscience nor interest in peace is a review of the last several months since we advanced the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

Patience and tolerance have their limits.

As we have realized clearly that the south Korean authorities have no intention to hold talks between the north and the south and make no efforts to relax the tension, we have no idea to beg dialogue from those who avert and oppose it and detente however the dialogue is dear and detente urgent.

Now the south Korean authorities have forfeited even the qualification to speak about north-south dialogue and detente any longer.

The south Korean authorities must bear full responsibility for the consequences of their treacherous acts which broke off even from the beginning north-south dialogue which has now been put on the order of the day with much efforts and foiled the best opportunity of reopening the multi-channelled north-south talks.

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